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HITT GAINES, PC AGERE SYSTEMS INC. PO BOX 832570 RICHARDSON, TX 75083			HOLLIDAY, JAIME MICHELE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 09/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/695,603	CHAMBERS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jaime M. Holliday	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/13/2004</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on September 13, 2004 has been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. **Claims 1-21** are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over **claims 1-21 of U.S. Application # 10/669848** in view of **Attia et al. (Pub # US 2005/0011957 A1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, claim 1 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claims the same invention except that the image recorded is a portion of an article.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a system for using a mobile device **105** to decode barcodes **103** and process the barcode information, reading on the claimed "system for using a mobile telephone to retrieve information about an article" (abstract and figure 1), comprising:

a digital camera, associated with a cell-phone or PDA, that acquires barcodes, which may be printed directly onto a product **101** utilizing conventional printing techniques, via digital imaging techniques, reading on the claimed "a camera, associated with said mobile telephone, that records an image of at least a portion of said article" (paragraphs 0025 and 0056); and

a server **113** that processes the barcode information and transmits media content **115** back to the mobile device, reading on the claimed "a database, remote from said mobile telephone, that interprets said image to identify said article and supplies information about said article to said mobile telephone based thereon" (abstract and figure 1 and 2B).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 1 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to record a portion of a product, reading on the claimed "article," to receive information about the product.

Consider **claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention.

Consider **claim 4**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, claim 4 of U.S.

Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention except that coded data is decoded in a server.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a software application referred to as "ScanZoom" **201** that is designed to successfully process and decode barcodes, reading on the claimed "coded data" (paragraph 0025). In order to utilize the ScanZoom software, a user must download the software onto their cell phone, reading on the claimed "mobile telephone" (paragraph 0026). When a user takes a picture of the barcode using the digital camera, the ScanZoom software may send the image of the barcode to a central server for decoding by sending a multimedia message service ("MMS") message to the server containing the barcode image, reading on the claimed "image contains coded data and said coded data is decoded in a server associated with said database" (paragraph 0027).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 4 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to receive information about a product by sending the barcode, reading on the claimed "coded data," to a server.

Consider **claim 8**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, claim 8 of U.S.

Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention except that the

price information is transmitted back to the mobile telephone via Multimedia Message Service or email.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a server fetches a MMS message from the GSM modem queue and performs appropriate action depending upon the message, reading on claimed "interprets said image to identify said article and supplies information about said article to said mobile telephone." The server can then send back a simple SMS message or can send back a multimedia message service ("MMS") message which can launch a WAP browser on the mobile device and direct it to the appropriate website, or send back information to the user through any other existing wireless protocol, reading on the claimed "information is transmitted back to said mobile telephone via a selected one of: Multimedia Message Service (MMS), and email" (paragraph 0028).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 8 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to receive information about a product from a server using Multimedia message service.

Consider **claim 9** and **as applied to claim 8 above**, claim 9 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention.

Consider **claim 11**, claim 11 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claims the same invention except that the method comprises recording a image which is a portion of an article.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a method for using a mobile device to decode barcodes, reading on the claimed "method of using a mobile telephone to retrieve information about an article" (abstract and figure 1), comprising:

acquiring, with a cell-phone or PDA equipped with a digital camera, barcodes, which may be printed directly onto a product utilizing conventional printing techniques, via digital imaging techniques, reading on the claimed "recording an image of at least a portion of said article with a camera associated with said mobile telephone" (paragraph 0025 and 0056);

processing the barcode information, reading on the claimed "interpreting said image to identify said article) (abstract and figure); and

transmitting, from a server that processes the barcode information, media content back to the mobile device, reading on the claimed "supplying information about said article to said mobile telephone" (abstract and figure 1 and 2B).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 11 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to record a portion of a product, reading on the claimed "article," to receive information about the product.

Consider **claims 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20, and as applied to claim 11 above**, claims 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention.

Consider **claim 14**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, claim 14 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention except that the method comprises decoding coded data in a server.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a software application referred to as "ScanZoom" **201** that is designed to successfully process and decode barcodes, reading on the claimed "coded data" (paragraph 0025). In order to utilize the ScanZoom software, a user must download the software onto their cell phone, reading on the claimed "mobile telephone" (paragraph 0026). When a user takes a picture of the barcode using the digital camera, the ScanZoom software may send the image of the barcode to a central server for decoding by sending a multimedia message service ("MMS") message to the server containing the barcode image, reading on the claimed "image contains coded data, said method further comprising decoding said coded data in a server associated with said database." (paragraph 0027).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 14 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to receive information about a product by sending the barcode, reading on the claimed "coded data," to a server.

Consider **claim 18**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, claim 18 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention except that the

price information is transmitted back to the mobile telephone via Multimedia Message Service or email.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a server fetches a MMS message from the GSM modem queue and performs appropriate action depending upon the message, reading on claimed "interpreting said image to identify said article; and supplying information about said article to said mobile telephone." The server can then send back a simple SMS message or can send back a multimedia message service ("MMS") message which can launch a WAP browser on the mobile device and direct it to the appropriate website, or send back information to the user through any other existing wireless protocol, reading on the claimed "information is transmitted back to said mobile telephone via a selected one of: Multimedia Message Service (MMS), and email" (paragraph 0028).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 18 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to receive information about a product from a server using Multimedia message service.

Consider **claim 19** and **as applied to claim 18 above**, claim 19 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claim the same invention.

Consider **claim 21**, claim 21 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 essentially claims the same invention except that the image recorded is a portion of an article.

Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a software application and system that processes and decodes barcodes, which may be printed directly onto a product utilizing conventional printing techniques, acquired via digital imaging techniques. The ScanZoom software empowers a user to use a cell phone (mobile telephone) equipped with a digital camera as a scanner of barcodes or any other similar machine-readable code (paragraph 0025 and 0056). After the barcode image has been acquired, software located on the mobile device enhances the barcode image and subsequently decodes the barcode information. The server processes the barcode information and transmits media content related to the barcode back to the mobile device, reading on the claimed "mobile telephone, comprising: a camera; software that receives an image of at least a portion of an article from said camera, interprets said image to identify said article and queues data based thereon for transmission to a database remote from said mobile telephone; and a display that receives and displays information about said article from said database" (abstract and figure 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 21 of U.S. Application # 10/669848 with the teachings of Attia et al. in order to record a portion of a product, reading on the claimed "article," to receive information about the product.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. **Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 11, 12, 14-17 and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Attia et al. (Pub # US 2005/0011957 A1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a system for using a mobile device (mobile telephone) **105** to decode barcodes (coded data) **103** and process the barcode information (abstract and figure 1), comprising:

a digital camera, associated with a cell-phone (mobile telephone) or PDA, that acquires barcodes (coded data) via digital imaging techniques (paragraph 0025); and

a server (database) **113** that processes the barcode (coded data) information and transmits media content (information about the article) **115** back to the mobile device (mobile telephone) (abstract and figure 1 and 2B).

Consider **claim 2**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Attia et al. further disclose that the barcode (coded data) information is transmitted to a server (database) via a wireless network (abstract and figure 1). Considering **claim 2**,

both an infrared connection and a direct radio link to a database would be wireless.

Consider **claim 4**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Attia et al. disclose a software application referred to as "ScanZoom" **201** that processes and decodes barcodes (coded data) (paragraph 0025). In order to utilize the ScanZoom software, a user must download the software onto their cell phone (mobile telephone) (paragraph 0026). Since the software is on the cell phone (mobile telephone), the decoding of the barcodes (coded data) occurs in the cell phone (mobile telephone).

Consider **claim 5**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Attia et al. disclose a software application referred to as "ScanZoom" that processes and decodes barcodes (coded data) (paragraph 0025). To utilize the ScanZoom software, a user downloads the software on their cell phone (mobile telephone) through wireless access protocol, infrared or Bluetooth connectivity (paragraph 0026).

Consider **claim 6**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Attia et al. disclose a system for decoding barcodes and processing the barcode information (abstract and figure 1).

Consider **claim 7**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Attia et al. further disclose that after a barcode (coded data) has been correctly resolved (decoded), the mobile device displays the appropriate media content (information about the article) to the user, which depends entirely on the barcode scanned (paragraph 0032).

Consider **claim 11**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a method for using a mobile device (mobile telephone) to decode barcodes (coded data) and process the barcode information (abstract and figure 1), comprising:

acquiring, with a cell-phone (mobile telephone) or PDA equipped with a digital camera, barcodes (coded data) via digital imaging techniques (paragraph 0025); and

transmitting, from a server (database) that processes the barcode (coded data) information, media content (information about the article) back to the mobile device (mobile telephone) (abstract and figure 1 and 2B).

Consider **claim 12**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, Attia et al. further disclose that the barcode (coded data) information being transmitted to a server (database) uses a wireless network (abstract and figure 1). Considering **claim 12**, both an infrared connection and a direct radio link to a database would be wireless.

Consider **claim 14**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, Attia et al. disclose a method using a software application referred to as "ScanZoom" **201** that processes and decodes barcodes (coded data) (paragraph 0025). In order to utilize the ScanZoom software, a user must download the software onto their cell phone (mobile telephone) (paragraph 0026). Since the software is on the cell phone (mobile telephone), the decoding of the barcodes (coded data) occurs in the cell phone (mobile telephone).

Consider **claim 15**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, Attia et al. disclose a method using a software application referred to as "ScanZoom" that processes and decodes barcodes (coded data) (paragraph 0025). To utilize the ScanZoom software, a user downloads the software on their cell phone (mobile telephone) through wireless access protocol, infrared or Bluetooth connectivity (paragraph 0026).

Consider **claim 16**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, Attia et al. disclose a method for decoding barcodes and processing the barcode information (abstract and figure 1).

Consider **claim 17**, and **as applied to claim 11 above**, Attia et al. further disclose their method that after a barcode (coded data) has been correctly resolved (decoded), the mobile device displays the appropriate media content (information about the article) to the user, which depends entirely on the barcode scanned (paragraph 0032).

Consider **claim 21**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose a software application and system that processes and decodes barcodes (coded data) acquired via digital imaging techniques (recorded using a camera associated with a mobile telephone). The ScanZoom software empowers a user to use a cell phone (mobile telephone) equipped with a digital camera as a scanner of barcodes or any other similar machine-readable code (coded data) (paragraph 0025, lines 1-8). After the barcode (coded data) image has been acquired, software located on the mobile device (mobile telephone) enhances the barcode

(coded data) image and subsequently decodes the barcode (coded data) information. The server (database) processes the barcode information and transmits media content related to the barcode back to the mobile device (abstract and figure 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. **Claims 3, 8, 13, and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Attia et al. (Pub # US 2005/0011957 A1)** in view of **Lev et al. (Pub # US 2002/0102966 A1)**.

Consider **claim 3**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 2 above**, and in addition, Attia et al. clearly disclose transmitting the barcode (coded data) to a server (database) via a wireless network (abstract and figure 1).

However, Attia et al. does not specifically disclose that the wireless network has to conform to a particular standard.

In the same field of endeavor, Lev et al. clearly show and disclose an object identification method for wireless portable devices (mobile telephone) **207** for a user equipped with a portable wireless imaging device (camera associated with a mobile telephone) to obtain information related to the imaged objects (coded data) **202** (abstract, figure 1 and figure 2). Once the image is acquired, it is transmitted through any wireless/wire line combination of data transmission paths to a remote server (database) **205**. The remote server could be far apart or a few meters away from the imaging device and connected to it by a WLAN such as Bluetooth (paragraph 0061).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a standard wireless connection such as Bluetooth or WLAN as taught by Lev et al. in the system of Attia et al., in order to provide optimal communication between the mobile device (mobile telephone) and server (database).

Consider **claim 8**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 1 above**.

Attia et al., however, does not specifically disclose that the media content (information about the article) displayed on the mobile device (mobile telephone) is price information.

In the same field of endeavor, Lev et al. clearly show and disclose in their object identification method that the server (database) can, based on the object identification information (coded data), extract information about the object from databases/public data networks such as the Internet (paragraph 0063). The server (database) can formulate an HTTP request or a SQL query to retrieve more information about the product (article), such as price, availability etc (paragraph 0069).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide price as part of the product information transmitted from the server (database) as taught by Lev and Bar-Or in the system of Attia et al., as a service to the user.

Consider **claim 13**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 12 above**, and in addition, Attia et al. clearly disclose in their method transmitting the barcode (coded data) to a server (database) via a wireless network (abstract and figure 1).

However, Attia et al. does not specifically disclose that the wireless network has to conform to a particular standard.

In the same field of endeavor, Lev et al. clearly show and disclose an object identification method for wireless portable devices (mobile telephone) **207** for a user equipped with a portable wireless imaging device (camera associated with a mobile telephone) to obtain information related to the imaged objects (coded data) **202** (abstract, figure 1 and figure 2). Once the image is acquired, it is transmitted through any wireless/wire line combination of data transmission paths to a remote server (database) **205**. The remote server could be far apart or a few meters away from the imaging device and connected to it by a WLAN such as Bluetooth (paragraph 0061).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a standard wireless connection such as Bluetooth or WLAN as taught by Lev et al. in the method of Attia et al., in order to provide optimal communication between the mobile device (mobile telephone) and server (database).

Consider **claim 18**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 11 above**.

Attia et al., however, does not specifically disclose in their method that the media content (information about the article) displayed on the mobile device (mobile telephone) is price information.

In the same field of endeavor, Lev et al. clearly show and disclose in their object identification method that the server (database) can, based on the object identification information (coded data), extract information about the object from databases/public data networks such as the Internet (paragraph 0063). The server (database) can formulate an HTTP request or a SQL query to retrieve more information about the product (article), such as price, availability etc (paragraph 0069).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide price as part of the product information transmitted from the server (database) as taught by Lev and Bar-Or in the method of Attia et al., as a service to the user.

8. **Claims 10 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Attia et al. (Pub # US 2005/0011957 A1)** in view of **Swartz et al. (Pub # US 2005/0040230)**, and in further view of **Lev et al. (Pub # US 2002/0102966 A1)**.

Consider **claim 10**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 1 above**.

Attia et al., however, does not specifically disclose that information from multiple barcode images (coded data) can be stored in the memory of the mobile device (mobile telephone).

In the same field of endeavor, Swartz presents an invention that relates to a consumer interactive shopping and a marketing system. This system includes a portable data terminal with a video display 72 used to present data by retrieving associated data files stored at remote addresses (databases) by employing a wireless communication network (abstract and paragraph 0005). In an embodiment of the invention, customers can access lists of previously purchased items (information from a plurality of articles) on the portable terminals. The portable terminal may be able to access a list of previously items form its memory (paragraph 0211).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to store information from multiple barcode images (coded data) in the mobile device (mobile telephone) as taught by Swartz et al. in the system of Attia et al. in order to provide better service to the consumer.

The combination of Attia et al. and Swartz et al. as discussed above shows the limitations claimed, except they do not specifically disclose that the images are in video sequence.

In the same field of endeavor, Lev et al. clearly show and disclose in their object identification method for wireless portable devices (mobile telephone) that the imaging device is a device capable of capturing single or multiple images or

video streams (video sequence) and converting them to digital information (paragraph 0097).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to not only use a single image, but also a video stream (video sequence) of the image as taught by Lev and Bar-Or in the combination of Attia et al. and Swartz et al., in order to successfully capture the barcode (coded data) to transmit to a server (database).

Consider **claim 20**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 11 above**.

Attia et al., however, does not specifically disclose in their method that information from multiple barcode images (coded data) can be stored in the memory of the mobile device (mobile telephone).

In the same field of endeavor, Swartz presents an invention that relates to a consumer interactive shopping and a marketing system. This system includes a portable data terminal with a video display **72** used to present data by retrieving associated data files stored at remote addresses (databases) by employing a wireless communication network (abstract and paragraph 0005). In an embodiment of the invention, customers can access lists of previously purchased items (information from a plurality of articles) on the portable terminals. The portable terminal may be able to access a list of previously items form its memory (paragraph 0211).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to store information from multiple barcode images (coded data) in the mobile device (mobile telephone) as taught by Swartz et al. in the method of Attia et al. in order to provide better service to the consumer.

The combination of Attia et al. and Swartz et al. as discussed above shows the limitations claimed, except they do not specifically disclose that the images are in video sequence.

In the same field of endeavor, Lev et al. clearly show and disclose in their object identification method for wireless portable devices (mobile telephone) that the imaging device is a device capable of capturing single or multiple images or video streams (video sequence) and converting them to digital information (paragraph 0097).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to not only use a single image, but also a video stream (video sequence) of the image as taught by Lev and Bar-Or in the combination of Attia et al. and Swartz et al., in order to successfully capture the barcode (coded data) to transmit to a server (database).

9. **Claims 9 and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Attia et al. (Pub # US 2005/0011957 A1)** in view of **Rehbein et al. (Pub # US 2005/0017453 A1)**.

Consider **claim 9**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 8 above**.

Attia et al., however, does not specifically disclose that the media content (information about the article) transmitted from the server (database) is price information in at least two different currencies.

In the same field of endeavor, Rehbein et al. discloses an electronic device, preferably a handheld digital device that has a computer portion and a screen, that is capable of displaying a computer application that allows two parties to perform a transaction without the use of spoken word. The handheld device can be a cellular phone (mobile telephone) **168** (abstract, paragraph 0003 and paragraph 0011). The electronic device (mobile telephone) may be adapted to allow a second party to enter a monetary amount (price) **202** into the device corresponding to a second party currency. The device can be further configured to allow the first party to convert the entered second monetary amount (price) **203** into an amount corresponding to a first party currency (paragraph 0023, figure 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide at least two different currencies to be displayed on an electronic device (Rehbein et al.; figure 21), as taught by Rehbein et al. as another use for the system of Attia et al. of the media content (price information) retrieved from the server (database).

Consider **claim 19**, Attia et al. clearly show and disclose the claimed invention as **applied to claim 18 above**.

Attia et al., however, does not specifically disclose in their invention that the media content (information about the article) transmitted from the server (database) is price information in at least two different currencies.

In the same field of endeavor, Rehbein et al. discloses an electronic device, preferably a handheld digital device that has a computer portion and a screen, that is capable of displaying a computer application that allows two parties to perform a transaction without the use of spoken word. The handheld device can be a cellular phone (mobile telephone) **168** (abstract, paragraph 0003 and paragraph 0011). The electronic device (mobile telephone) may be adapted to allow a second party to enter a monetary amount (price) **202** into the device corresponding to a second party currency. The device can be further configured to allow the first party to convert the entered second monetary amount (price) **203** into an amount corresponding to a first party currency (paragraph 0023, figure 21).

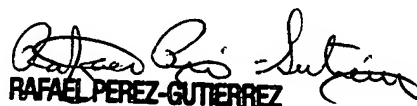
Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide at least two different currencies to be displayed on an electronic device (Rehbein et al.; figure 21), as taught by Rehbein et al. as another use for the method of Attia et al. of the media content (price information) retrieved from the server (database).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jaime M. Holliday whose telephone number is (571) 272-8618. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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